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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

VAMSI TADEPALLI, individually and on) Case No.: 15-cv-04348-MEJ
behalf of all others similarly situated,)
Plaintiff,) **CLASS ACTION**
vs.) NOTICE OF UNOPPOSED MOTION
UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,) AND MEMORANDUM OF POINTS
Defendant.) AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
) UNOPPOSED MOTION TO: (1)
) PRELIMINARILY APPROVE
) PROPOSED SETTLEMENT; (2) CERTIFY
) A SETTLEMENT CLASS; (3) APPROVE
) PROPOSED PLAN FOR CLASS NOTICE;
) AND (4) SCHEDULE FINAL
) SETTLEMENT HEARING
)
) Date: December 10, 2015
) Time: 10:00 a.m.
) Courtroom: B - 15th Floor

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO:
(1) PRELIMINARILY APPROVE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT; (2) CERTIFY A SETTLEMENT CLASS (3) APPROVE PROPOSED
PLAN FOR CLASS NOTICE; AND (4) SCHEDULE FINAL SETTLEMENT HEARING

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NOTICE OF MOTION

To the Court and all parties of record:

Please take notice that on December 10, 2015 at 10:00 a.m. or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, Plaintiff Vamsi Tadepalli moves for an order: (1) preliminarily approving the proposed settlement of this class action on the terms set forth in the settlement agreement submitted herewith; (2) approving the proposed notice of settlement as set forth in the proposed notice submitted herewith; (3) certifying a settlement class; and (4) scheduling a final settlement hearing.

This motion is unopposed. The relief it requests—approval of a classwide settlement—is supported by Defendant Uber Technologies, Inc. (“Uber”). The motion is based on this notice of motion, the accompanying memorandum of points and authorities, declaration of Todd Schneider, declaration of Roberta Horton, and the Court’s file on this case, and such other evidence as may be presented at the hearing of this matter.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Ridesharing is a rapidly expanding option at California airports. Plaintiff filed a class action complaint alleging that Uber designed a software application (the “Uber app”) that enables users to request and pay for ground transportation from third party transportation providers.¹ References to conduct by “Uber” herein refer to acts by Uber and/or Raiser-CA. The operative Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”) further alleges that Uber

¹ Plaintiff is informed and believes that Rasier-CA, LLC (“Rasier”) is a transportation network company (“TNC”) licensed by the California Public Utilities Commission operating in California. Rasier-CA is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Uber, a technology company that developed the Uber app and corresponding website. Uber does not provide transportation services and does not own or operate vehicles. In California, Uber licenses the Uber app and related services to Rasier-CA, a TNC. Rasier-CA uses the Uber digital platform to connect users to independent, third-party providers.

1 collected a separate fee, itemized on receipts as an “airport fee toll,” when users of the Uber
 2 app arranged for transportation to or from certain California airports, including San
 3 Francisco International Airport, Los Angeles International Airport and Sacramento
 4 International Airport. *See SAC ¶¶ 5-8.* Plaintiff alleges that Uber represented that the
 5 airport fee toll was simply a pass through, and that the fees were being charged by and
 6 paid to the airports. Plaintiff further alleges that during the relevant time period, however,
 7 California airports did not charge ridesharing drivers any such taxes, fees, tolls, or
 8 surcharges for airport pick-ups or drop-offs, and that the fee went directly to the drivers.
 9 (*See SAC ¶¶ 46-47.*) Although Uber has acknowledged that users paid surcharges for trips
 10 to or from certain California airports, it denies that Uber or Rasier-CA misrepresented the
 11 nature of the fees or that users were charged the fees wrongfully.

12 The proposed settlement was reached after exhaustive arm’s length negotiations
 13 between experienced counsel on both sides. (*See Declaration of Todd M. Schneider In*
 14 *Support Of Motion To Preliminarily Approve Proposed Settlement; (2) Certify A*
 15 *Settlement Class; (3) Approve A Proposed Plan For Notice; And (4) Schedule Final*
 16 *Settlement Hearing (“Schneider Decl.”) at ¶ 7.*) Business records indicate that
 17 approximately \$1,785,912.85 in Unremitted California Airport Fee Tolls (as defined by
 18 Settlement Agreement at 8, subparagraph ii, attached hereto as Exhibit C) were charged
 19 to users of the Uber app during the relevant time period. (*See Horton Declaration at ¶ 10.*)
 20 The proposed settlement is remarkable in that Uber has agreed to credit or otherwise
 21 refund all settlement class members for 100% of those fees. Moreover, Uber has agreed to
 22 do so without requiring settlement class members to complete or submit a claim form.
 23 (*Schneider Declaration at ¶ 8.*) In the event that, due to the obsolescence of information it
 24 has about a particular user, Uber is not able to credit or otherwise that user, Uber will
 25 distribute the aggregate of those users’ settlement payments to the National Consumer
 26 Law Center and East Bay Community Law Center as cy pres recipients. (*Id. at ¶ 12.*) In
 27

1 addition, Uber agrees to separately pay the settlement administration costs and the
 2 Plaintiff's and settlement class's attorney fees. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 13-14.) As additional relief, Uber
 3 agrees that neither it nor its affiliates will describe passenger fees for trips to or from
 4 California airports as "airport fee tolls" or in like manner as fees paid to California airports
 5 unless the fees are remitted to the airport. (*Id.*)

6 In determining whether preliminary approval is warranted, the sole issue before
 7 the Court is whether the proposed settlement is within the range of what might be found
 8 fair, reasonable, and adequate so that notice of the proposed settlement should be given
 9 to class members, and a hearing scheduled to consider final settlement approval. The
 10 Court is not required at this point to make a final determination. As stated by the *Manual*
 11 for Complex Litigation, Fourth, § 13.14 at 173: First, the judge reviews the proposed
 12 settlement preliminarily to determine whether it is sufficient to warrant public notice and
 13 a hearing. If so, the final decision on approval is made after the hearing. (*Id.*)

14 The proposed settlement will provide substantial benefits to class members, meets
 15 the criteria for notice, and is well within the range of what might be approved as fair,
 16 reasonable, and adequate.

17 II. DESCRIPTION OF THE LITIGATION

18 Plaintiff used the Uber app to obtain transportation to San Francisco International
 19 Airport. He was charged \$27.57 for the trip to the airport, including a \$4.00 airport fee.
 20 The electronic invoice itemized its charges as follows:

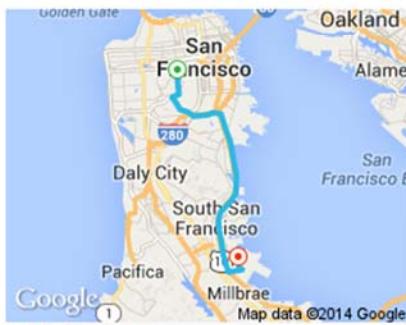
U B E R

JULY 23, 2014

\$27.57

Thanks for choosing Uber, Vamsi

25% off uberX this summer!



FARE BREAKDOWN		
Base Fare		3.00
Distance		21.93
Time		6.83
Subtotal		\$31.76
SFO Airport Fee Toll (?		4.00
Safe Rides Fee (?)		1.00
25% off uberX this summer!		-9.19

(SAC, ¶ 39.)

Plaintiff alleges that Uber systematically charged airport related fees to passengers who were picked up or dropped off at California airports, but did not remit the fees to any airports. (SAC, ¶ 1.) The Complaint seeks restitution of all airport related fees collected wrongfully by Uber, as well as injunctive relief. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 1-15.)

Uber denies that it misleadingly described or wrongfully charged the California airport fee tolls at issue, and on February 17, 2015, Uber filed a demurrer to each cause of action. Plaintiff researched and drafted a brief in opposition to Uber's demurrer, and as the hearing date approached, the parties began discussing potential settlement. The parties discussed settlement constructs over a period of approximately 45 days. Eventually the parties reached the proposed settlement now before the Court.

1 Mr. Tadepalli respectfully submits that the proposed settlement is especially
 2 advantageous to the settlement class because Uber agrees to credit or otherwise refund all
 3 unremitted California airport fee tolls to members of the settlement class, separately pay
 4 for the cost of administering the settlement, and also separately pay for the settlement
 5 class's attorney fees, subject to the Court's approval, so that the settlement class does not
 6 bear the cost of those fees. In addition, Uber agrees to the injunctive relief sought by
 7 Plaintiff here. In sum, the proposed settlement is within the range of reasonableness, and
 8 therefore warrants preliminary approval.

10 III. THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

11 The proposed settlement includes the following key terms and consideration:

12 (1) Uber has identified from business records that the total amount of
 13 Unremitted California Airport Fee Tolls at issue is approximately \$1,785,912.85;

14 (2) Uber agrees to credit or otherwise refund each class member 100% of the
 15 aggregate amount of the California airport fee tolls each class member paid during the
 16 class period;

17 (3) Uber agrees to distribute to the National Consumer Law Center and East Bay
 18 Community Law Center as *cypres* recipients the aggregate amount of all unremitted
 19 California airport fee tolls it is unable to credit or otherwise refund to class members
 20 following diligent efforts to do so;

21 (4) Uber agrees to pay all settlement administration costs;

22 (5) Uber agrees to separately pay Plaintiff's counsel's fees and reasonable costs
 23 subject to the limitations established in the Settlement Agreement;

24 (6) Uber agrees to provide Plaintiff's counsel with a reasonable opportunity to
 25 corroborate all data provided on class size, airport fees collected, and other matters
 26 necessary to support the settlement; and

27 (7) Plaintiff agrees, on behalf of himself and the class, to release and forever
 28 discharge Uber and its subsidiaries and affiliates from any and all claims, damages, or
 29 remedies which may arise in whole or part from the collection of the airport related fees
 30 at issue in this lawsuit.

1 (8) Kurtzman Carson Consultants, an experienced independent claims
 2 administrator, will serve as the Settlement Administrator and will ensure that all class
 3 members receive notice of the settlement and their respective settlement awards.

4 (Settlement Agreement, attached as Exhibit C).

5 **IV. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT IS WITHIN AN APPROPRIATE RANGE
 6 FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL**

7 **A. The Standard for Preliminary Approval of Settlement Agreement**

8 Rule 23(e) provides that before a class action may be settled, notice of the proposed
 9 settlement must be given in the manner directed by the Court. Approval under Rule 23(e)
 10 involves a two-step process in which the Court first determines whether a proposed
 11 settlement deserves preliminary approval and then after notice is given to class members,
 12 whether final approval is warranted. *Nat'l Rural Telecomms. Corp. v. DIRECTV, Inc.*, 221
 13 F.R.D. 523, 525 (C.D. Cal. 2004), citing *Manual for Complex Litigation* at § 30.41. The initial
 14 assessment can be made on the basis of information already known to the Court, and if
 15 necessary, may be supplemented by briefs, motions, or informal presentations by the
 16 settling parties. *Id.*

17 Where the proposed settlement appears to be the product of serious, informed, non-
 18 collusive negotiations, has no obvious deficiencies, does not improperly grant preferential
 19 treatment to class representatives or segments of the class and falls within the range of
 20 possible approval, preliminary approval is granted. *Hopson v. Hanesbrands, Inc.* No. CV-
 21 08-0844, 2008 WL 3385452, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 8, 2008). Preliminary approval permits
 22 notice to be given to the class members of a hearing on final settlement approval, at which
 23 class members and the settling parties may be heard with respect to final approval. *In re
 24 Tableware Antitrust Litig.*, 484 F. Supp. 2d 1078-80 (N.D. Cal. 2007); see also *Manual for
 25 Complex Litigation*, at §13.14. The proposed settlement falls squarely within the range of
 26 reasonableness warranting notice apprising class members of the proposed settlement
 27 and establishing a hearing on final approval.

B. The Settlement Agreement Resulted from Arm's Length Negotiations

There is an initial presumption that a proposed settlement is fair and reasonable when it is the result of arm's length negotiations. *See Newberg on Class Actions* § 11.41 at 90 (4th ed. 2002). Here, the presumption applies because the proposed settlement is the result of lengthy and hard-fought negotiations between Plaintiff's and Uber's counsel over the course of approximately 45 days. (*See* Schneider Decl. at ¶ 7.)

C. The Proposed Settlement Falls Within the Range of Approval

An evaluation of any settlement is tempered by the recognition that any compromise involves concessions from all parties; indeed, the very essence of a settlement is yielding of absolutes and an abandoning of highest hopes. *Officers for Justice v. Civil Service Commission*, 688 F.2d 615, 619, (9th Cir. 1982). While Plaintiff expected to defeat Uber's demurrer, or anticipated motion to dismiss the removed SAC, and also expected to certify a class, those outcomes were not certain. Uber was likely to assert that Plaintiff sued the wrong party, that individual issues prevailed as to whether class members read and relied upon Uber's descriptions of the airport fee tolls at issue, how they interpreted those descriptions, and whether those descriptions, especially if unseen, were material to their decisions to use the Uber app. Those issues would also have resurfaced at summary judgment and trial. Considering all the circumstances, including the delay in relief to the class that would result from litigating Plaintiff's claims through trial, coupled with the full restitution and injunctive relief offered to the class by the proposed settlement, the proposed settlement is not merely within the range of fairness, it is at the very top of the range.

D. Plaintiff's Counsel and Uber's Counsel Support the Proposed Settlement

Courts recognize that the opinion of experienced and informed counsel supporting settlement is entitled to considerable weight. *See Churchill Village LLC v. General Electric*, 361 F.3d 566, 575 (9th Cir. 2004).

1 Counsel on both sides are experienced class action litigators and familiar with the
 2 factual and legal issues of this case. (*See* Schneider Decl. ¶ 5.) Plaintiff's counsel urge
 3 preliminary approval of the proposed settlement based upon their experience, knowledge
 4 of the strengths and weaknesses of the case, likely recovery at trial and on appeal, and all
 5 the other factors considered in evaluating proposed class action settlements. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 10-
 6 11.) The proposed settlement will enable all parties to avoid the significant costs that
 7 would attach should this case to proceed to trial. Uber's counsel has also agreed that the
 8 proposed settlement is fair and has agreed to obtain their best efforts to obtain approval
 9 of the settlement. (*See* Exhibit C at ¶ 29.)

10 **V. THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR CLASS NOTICE IS APPROPRIATE**

11 Rule 23(c)(2) states that “[i]n any class action maintained under subdivision (b)(3),
 12 the court shall direct to the members of the class the best notice practicable under the
 13 circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through
 14 reasonable effort.” The notice must fairly apprise prospective class members of the terms
 15 of the proposed settlement and of their options with respect to the settlement. *Eisen v.*
16 Carlisle & Jacquelin, 447 U.S. 156, 174 (1974). Following preliminary approval, the
 17 Settlement Administrator or Uber will send each class member a summary notice to the
 18 most recent email address the member provided to Uber, which will include: contact
 19 information for proposed class counsel; the address for the settlement website;
 20 instructions on how to access the Court’s docket via PACER; the date of the final approval
 21 hearing; and instructions on how to object or opt-out of the settlement. (*See* Exhibits A and
 22 B.)

23 The proposed forms of notice here, among other things, describe in plain English
 24 the nature of the litigation; sets forth the definition of the class; and describes class
 25 members’ rights under Rule 23 and the proposed settlement agreement. Plaintiff’s
 26 proposed forms of notice is attached hereto as Exhibit A and B. In addition, the proposed

1 notice describes the settlement in detail and provides contact information for Plaintiff's
 2 counsel. The proposed notice will also disclose the date, time, and place of the final
 3 settlement hearing, and the procedures for commenting on the settlement and appearing
 4 at the hearing.

5 Electronic mail is the best notice practicable in this case because it provides actual
 6 notice of the settlement to all class members using the method by which Uber
 7 communicates with its users. *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*, 472 U.S. 797, 811-12 (1985)
 8 (finding delivery of class notice by mail to class members satisfies Rule 23 and due
 9 process). Uber maintains a list of email addresses for all class members. It communicates
 10 with class members via email, including by sending receipts by email. (Horton Declaration
 11 ¶ 11.) Moreover, approximately 92% of the settlement class used the Uber app within the
 12 twelve months before the filing of this motion, strongly indicating that the settlement class
 13 members use the email addresses associated with their Uber accounts. (*Id.*) Uber does
 14 not maintain mailing street addresses for class members or typically communicate with
 15 class members by U.S. mail. As such, all class members will receive the best practicable
 16 notice of the proposed settlement by email.

17 The notice plan also complies with the government agency notice requirements of
 18 the Class Action Fairness Act. 28 U.S.C. § 1715. Within ten days of the filing of this
 19 Motion, the Settlement Administrator will serve the proper notice upon the required
 20 officials. (*See Exhibit A.*) The Settlement Administrator will also provide notice to the
 21 offices of the District Attorneys of San Francisco and Los Angeles counties, both have
 22 which have requested notice. (*Id.*)

23 In sum, the content and manner of distributing the proposed notice amply satisfies
 24 Rule 23's requirements.

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1 **VI. THE CERTIFICATION OF A SETTLEMENT CLASS IS APPROPRIATE**

2 Certification of a settlement class is appropriate provided that the class meets each
 3 of the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *See Amchem Prods*
 4 *Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 620-21 (1997); *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1021
 5 (9th Cir. 1998). Before a case may be certified as a class action, the following requirements
 6 of Rule 23(a) must be satisfied:

7

- 8 (1) The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable;
- 9 (2) There are questions of law or fact common to the class;
- 10 (3) The claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims
 or defenses of the class; and
- 11 (4) The representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of
 the class.

12

13 **A. The Class is Sufficiently Numerous**

14 To meet the numerosity requirement, the plaintiff need only show that it is difficult
 15 or inconvenient to join all class members. Meeting an arbitrary numerical limit is not
 16 required. *Bates v. UPS*, 204 F.R.D. 440, 444 (N.D. Cal. 2001). Whether joinder is
 17 impracticable is the key. *Jordan v. County of L. A.*, 669 F.2d 1311, 1319 (9th Cir.), vacated
 18 on other grounds, *County of L. A. v. Jordan*, 459 U.S. 810, 103 S. Ct. 35, (1982). Wright, Miller
 19 & Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil* 3d § 1762 at 176 (3d ed. 2005) (noting plaintiffs
 20 need only show that joinder would be difficult or inconvenient). “In light of prevailing
 21 precedent, the difficulty inherent in joining as few as 40 Class Members should raise a
 22 presumption that joinder is impracticable.” Herbert Newberg & Alan Conte, *Newberg on*
 23 *Class Actions*, §3.5 at 233-234 (4th ed. 2002).

24 Here, Uber has acknowledged that the class consists of approximately 355,619
 25 individuals. (See Horton Declaration ¶ 10.) Accordingly, a presumption of numerosity

1 attaches. The current settlement posture makes it impracticable to require all class
 2 members to file joinders, or proceed in separate actions simply to obtain benefits that can
 3 easily be obtained in this action.

4 **B. Common Questions of Law or Fact Exist**

5 To maintain a class action, there must be “questions of law or fact common to the
 6 class. . .” Rule 23(a)(2). Generally, courts have liberally construed the commonality
 7 prerequisite, requiring only that the named plaintiff shares at least one question of fact or
 8 law with the grievances of the proposed class. *See e.g. Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1019 (holding
 9 “all questions of fact and law need not be common to satisfy the rule”). Shared legal
 10 disputes “militate in favor of class certification, since [they] must be resolved for the class
 11 as a whole. *Kamar v. Radio Shack Corp.*, 254 F.R.D. 387, 405 (C.D. Cal. 2008). This case
 12 presents numerous common questions of both law and fact, including whether Uber
 13 and/or Rasier systematically and wrongfully collected airport related fees from
 14 passengers picked up or dropped off at California airports. The core questions of law and
 15 fact are common to Plaintiff and the class. In sum, Rule 23(a)(2) is plainly satisfied here.

16 **C. Plaintiff’s Claims Are Typical of those of the Class**

17 Typicality requires that the Plaintiff be a member of the class he seeks to represent
 18 and possess the same interest and suffer the same injury as other class members. As with
 19 commonality the Ninth Circuit interprets this requirement liberally: representative claims
 20 are typical if they are reasonably co-extensive with those of absent class members; they
 21 need not be substantially identical. *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020; *see also DeBoer v. Mellon Mortg.*
 22 *Co*, 64 F.3d 1171, 1174 (8th Cir. 1995) (noting the typicality requirement is “fairly easily
 23 met so long as other class members have claims similar to the named plaintiff”).

24 Here, Plaintiff’s claims arise from Uber’s alleged wrongful collection of airport
 25 related fees from passengers picked up or dropped off at California airports that were
 26 described as an airport fee toll. (SAC ¶¶ 1-5.) His claims are typical because he was
 27

1 subject to the same conduct, suffered the same damages as other class members, and he
 2 does not seek any unique or personalized claims.

3 **D. Plaintiff is an Adequate Class Representative**

4 The adequacy requirement “serves to uncover conflicts of interest between named
 5 parties and the class they seek to represent.” *Amchem Prods., Inc.*, 521 U.S. at 625. The
 6 factors relevant to a determination of adequacy are: (1) the absence of potential conflict
 7 between the named plaintiff and the class members and (2) that counsel chosen by the
 8 representative parties is qualified, experienced and able to vigorously conduct the
 9 proposed litigation. *Id.*

10 There are no conflicts between the Plaintiff and class members. The Plaintiff is
 11 adequate as demonstrated by the fact that he has brought this case against Uber as a class
 12 action, and is willing to settle the case only on a class-wide basis. Additionally, Plaintiff’s
 13 counsel are experienced class action attorneys, who have qualified as lead class counsel in
 14 class actions pending in courts throughout California, and across the country. (Schneider
 15 Decl. ¶ 5.) Plaintiff’s counsel have a proven track record in the prosecution of class actions;
 16 they have successfully litigated and tried many major class action cases. (*Id.*)

17 **E. The Requirements of Rule 23(b)(3) are also Satisfied**

18 Rule 23(b)(3) authorizes class certification where, in addition to the prerequisites of
 19 Rule 23(a), common questions of law or fact predominate over any individual questions,
 20 and a class action is superior to other available means of adjudication. This case easily
 21 meets Rule 23(b)(3)’s requirements.

22 **F. Common Legal and Factual Questions Predominate**

23 “Predominance is a test readily met in certain cases alleging consumer or securities
 24 fraud or violations of the antitrust law.” *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 625. In this case, Uber
 25 allegedly wrongfully collected airport related fees from its passengers at California
 26 airports that were represented as fees to be paid to those airports. This central issue
 27 predominates over any individual issue that theoretically might exist.

1 **G. A Class Action is the Superior Means to Adjudicate Plaintiff's
Claims**

2 The second prong of Rule 23(b)(3) is essentially satisfied by the settlement itself.
3 As explained in *Amchem*, “[c]onfronted with a request for settlement-only class
4 certification, a district court need not inquire whether the case, if tried, would present
5 intractable management problems, *see Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(D)*, for the proposal is that
6 there be no trial.” *Id.* at 620. Thus, any manageability problems that may have existed
7 here – and Plaintiff knows of none – are eliminated by the settlement.

8 **VII. THE COURT SHOULD SCHEDULE A FINAL SETTLEMENT HEARING**

9 Plaintiff requests that the Court set an expedited schedule for the final settlement
10 approval process. Plaintiff and the class will benefit from an expedited settlement
11 approval process. An expedited process will preserve the time value of money in
12 connection with the significant sums waiting to be claimed by Plaintiff and the class.
13 Further, an expedited settlement process is consistent the Rule 1 which encourages courts
14 and parties to interpret all other rules in a manner that secures the “just, speedy, and
15 inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding.”
16

17 Plaintiff proposes the following schedule:

- 18 • November 27, 2015 – Deadline
- 19 • December 10, 2015 – Preliminary Fairness Hearing
- 20 • February 8, 2016 – Deadline to Opt Out of Class or to Object to Class Settlement
- 21 • February 18, 2016 – Plaintiff To File Final Motion To Approve Settlement
- 22 • March 10, 2016 – Final Settlement Fairness Hearing

23 **VIII. CONCLUSION**

24 For all these reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court to grant this
25 unopposed motion and enter an order: (1) preliminarily approving the proposed
26 settlement of this class action on the terms set forth in the settlement agreement submitted
27

1 herewith; (2) approving the proposed notice of settlement as set forth in the proposed
2 notice submitted herewith; (3) certifying a settlement class; and (4) scheduling a final
3 settlement hearing.

4
5 Dated: November 20, 2015

6 SCHNEIDER WALLACE COTTRELL
7 KONECKY WOTKYNS LLP

8
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1 **ATTESTATION PURSUANT TO LOCAL RULE 5-1(i)(3)**

2 I, Todd M. Schneider, am the ECF user whose ID and password are being used to
3 file this STIPULATION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND RELEASE. In compliance
4 with Civil Local Rule 5-1(i)(3), I hereby attest that all other signatories listed have
5 concurred in this filing.

6

7 Dated: November 20, 2015

8 /s/ Todd M. Schneider

9

10 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

11 I hereby certify that on November 20, 2015, I electronically transmitted the attached
12 document to the Clerk of the Court using ECF System for filing and served on the
13 following person(s) in the manner indicated below:

14 FENWICK & WEST LLP
15 Laurence F. Pulgram
16 Tyler G. Newby
17 55 California Street, 12th Floor
18 San Francisco, CA 94104

19 ■ by CM/ECF Electronic Mail
20 □ by Fascimile Transmission
21 ■ by First Class Mail
22 □ by Hand Delivery
23 □ by Overnight Delivery

24 /s/Clarence Williams